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QUADRENNIAL REPORTS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS WITH THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, CATEGORIES I AND II

Quadrennial reports, 1990-1993

Reports submitted through the Secretary-General pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 3 May 1968

Addendum

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Note

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) on arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations, organizations in consultative status in categories I and II shall submit to the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, through the Secretary-General, every fourth year a brief report of their activities, specifically as regards the support they have given to the work of the United Nations. Based on findings of the Committee's examination of the report and other relevant information, the Committee may recommend to the Council any reclassification in status of the organization concerned as it deems appropriate.

At its 1981 session, the Committee decided that quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations should be limited to no more than two single-spaced pages. At its 1989 session, the Committee stressed the need for non-governmental organizations required to submit quadrennial reports to provide the Secretariat with clear and timely information, including, inter alia, a brief introductory statement recalling the aims and purposes of the organization.

At its 1991 session, the Committee emphasized the need for non-governmental organizations requested to submit quadrennial reports to provide a clear picture of their activities as they related to the United Nations. The Committee further noted that the reports should conform to the guidelines elaborated by the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit pursuant to the relevant decisions of the Committee (see E/1991/20, para. 47). The Committee decided that only those reports elaborated in conformity with the guidelines and submitted to the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit no later than 1 June of the year preceding the Committee's session would be transmitted to the Committee for consideration. The Committee recalled that organizations failing to submit adequate reports on time would be subject to reclassification in status that the Committee might deem appropriate, in conformity with paragraph 40 (b) of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) (see E/1991/20, para. 48). Pursuant to these decisions, the Secretariat, in December 1993, communicated to all relevant organizations guidelines for the completion of quadrennial reports.

The material issued in the present series of documents (E/C.2/1995/2 and addenda) has been reproduced as submitted and therefore reflects the policies and terminology of the organizations concerned. The designations employed do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations Secretariat concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Supplementary material, such as annual reports and samples of publications, is available in the Non-Governmental Organizations Section of the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development of the United Nations Secretariat.

CONTENTS

		Page
Note		2
1.	Anglican Consultative Council	4
2.	Catholic Relief Services	7
3.	International Federation for Housing and Planning	9
4.	International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences	12
5.	International Rural Housing Association	16
6.	International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services	17

1. ANGLICAN CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL

(Category II)

The Anglican Consultative Council (ACC) is a coordinating body for the life and ministry of the 32 autonomous Churches (Provinces) of the world-wide Anglican Communion, a global network of 70 million members in 160 countries. As a truly diverse international body comprised of men and women, young and old, from every corner of the world, ACC is uniquely able to consult, consider, and coordinate Anglican affairs. The Council's work involves communication, ecumenism, interreligious dialogue and cooperation, and social concerns such as human rights, environment, social justice and development.

The Anglican Consultative Council was granted consultative status (category II) with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in 1985. However, for the next five years funds were not available to hire staff who would be responsible for relating to the United Nations. That would change dramatically between 1990 and 1993.

1990

In 1990 funds became available for the first time for a staff of two persons and an office in close proximity to United Nations Headquarters. ACC went to work to put its modest funds to good use by recruiting the finest leadership possible to start the ACC United Nations Office.

1991

In its first year of operation, the ACC United Nations Office devoted much energy to the establishment of working relationships with member States, the United Nations Secretariat and agencies, and the NGO community. The main representative of ACC had numerous meetings with United Nations Ambassadors to share concerns of the Anglican Communion. ACC attended the preparatory committee meetings of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), participated in UNCED-related NGO activities, and assisted in drafting an interreligious version of an "Earth Charter" that was to be considered in Rio de Janeiro. ACC also participated in the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of the Commission on Human Rights.

Also in 1991, the main representative was contracted by UNEP to be a consultant on environment and religious affairs. In September ACC hosted a service at Trinity Church, Wall Street, in which former President Jimmy Carter gave an address to mark the opening of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly. This public event was well attended by staff of the United Nations system, member States, and the NGO community.

In November 1991 the main representative called NGOs and United Nations staff to explore the possibility of creating an NGO committee on the International Year of the World's Indigenous People. The Committee was

established as a CONGO Committee in late 1991, and the main representative served as Chair until his departure in December 1993.

1992

In January the main representative of ACC chaired the first meeting that brought together NGOs, member States and United Nations agency and Secretariat staff to discuss the International Year of the World's Indigenous People. He continued his work as Chair of the NGO Committee on the International Year of the World's Indigenous People and as a UNEP consultant, and attended the first technical meeting on the International Year coordinated by the Centre for Human Rights, in Geneva. As in 1991, ACC participated in the 1992 session of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations.

ACC participated in the preparatory committee meetings of UNCED, then attended and continued to be active in drafting the "Earth Charter".

In May, ACC hosted the first visit ever by an Archbishop of Canterbury to the United Nations. The Archbishop met with high-level officials of UNICEF and the secretariat for UNCED. The visit culminated in a meeting with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, which has resulted in an ongoing and positive relationship between the two.

Together with two other NGO representatives, the representative of ACC met with the Chair of the Committee on NGOs, to discuss the role of NGOs in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

In conjunction with the opening of the International Year in December 1992, as Chair of the NGO Committee on the International Year of the World's Indigenous People, ACC co-hosted, with the Centre for Human Rights and the ILO, a meeting of indigenous peoples and members of United Nations programmes and specialized agencies. This was the first meeting of its type.

1993

In February ACC participated in the forty-ninth Session of the Commission on Human Rights, making both oral and written interventions. Also in February, the main representative established a working relationship with UNDP which resulted in educational mailings being sent by UNDP to Anglicans world wide. ACC attended sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development and participated in the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna.

As in 1991 and 1992, ACC participated in the 1993 session of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations.

In 1993 ACC established a relationship between UNICEF and the Anglican Province of Uganda which has resulted in two UNICEF/Church joint projects on preventative AIDS education for youth in that afflicted country. The joint projects involve funding by UNICEF of over one quarter of a million dollars per

year to the Anglican Church of Uganda for educational materials and training. The 1994 target is to reach over one half million youth.

2. CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES

(Category II)

Catholic Relief Services (CRS) is the relief and development agency of the United States Catholic Conference, operating in 80 countries of Asia, Africa, the Middle East, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean. CRS programmes parallel the aims and concerns of the Economic and Social Council. In its operations CRS has an ongoing cooperative relationship with several United Nations programmes and agencies: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Disaster Relief Organization (UNDRO), the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), World Food Programme (WFP) and World Health Organization (WHO).

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations bodies

CRS has been represented at sessions of the Economic and Social Council, both at Headquarters and Geneva, and at meetings of the Executive Committee of UNHCR and the UNICEF Executive Board.

In January 1992 CRS was represented at Headquarters at the donor meeting for the Horn of Africa and in June at the Africa donors' meeting in Geneva.

CRS regularly attends briefings of UNHCR and the Department of Humanitarian Affairs in Geneva.

Catholic Relief Services programmes averaging $285 million annually during the reporting period included development, humanitarian assistance and service to refugees.

Development

Programmes aimed at achieving sustainable development include increasing the ability of the poorest to produce food, gain access to pure drinking water and, through small enterprise development projects, acquire basic skills and small, start-up loans enabling them to become self-supporting. In many of the countries where CRS is working there is a cooperative relationship with field staff of United Nations agencies - e.g., UNDP, UNICEF, and FAO. In some instances CRS projects have received support from United Nations agencies - for example, from UNICEF in the Gambia, for a literacy and numeracy programme; and in Cambodia, from UNDP and UNICEF for school construction and primary health care.

Humanitarian assistance

Through its office in Geneva CRS is in close contact with the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat. At Headquarters, in New York, the Director of the CRS Africa Region discussed CRS programmes in that

region with the newly appointed Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs.

In the reporting period CRS provided assistance to the victims of various natural disasters, such as volcanic eruption in the Philippines and a cyclone in Bangladesh. Aid was provided to victims of war and civil strife in several countries, including Angola, Liberia, Iraq and Croatia. An UNDRO grant in 1991 aided the CRS emergency programme in Liberia.

CRS offices were opened in Croatia, Bosnia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Assistance was provided throughout the reporting period to victims of famine in several African countries. In the latter programmes CRS has effectively utilized commodities provided by the World Food Programme (WFP).

WFP also provided assistance for the CRS drought emergency programme in north-east Brazil in 1993. CRS has reopened an office in Brazil.

Services to refugees

In the reporting period CRS responded to refugee needs in various parts of the world. In Pakistan projects for Afghan refugees involving vocational training and basic health education services were carried out with the assistance of UNHCR. UNHCR also assisted with a CRS emergency shelter project in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and with hospital reconstruction in Cambodia.

Dissemination of information

CRS country offices are provided with relevant United Nations materials. These are also shared with local counterpart agencies.

Educational materials on development, prepared by the CRS Development Education Office, are disseminated through elementary and secondary schools, colleges and universities, parishes and local groups throughout the United States.

3. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR HOUSING AND PLANNING

(Fédération internationale pour l'habitation, l'urbanisme et l'aménagement des territoires - FIHUAT)

(Internationaler Verband für Wohnungswesen, Städtebau und Raumordnung - IVWSR)

(Category II)

Aims and purposes

The overall objective of IFHP is to improve general knowledge in housing, planning, environment and related fields, and thereby to improve housing and planning practice throughout the world. IFHP has consultative status with WHO and UNESCO.

Participation in meetings related to the United Nations and its subsidiary bodies

IFHP has a permanent representation at United Nations Headquarters and at the headquarters of various intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations: United Nations (Geneva), UNESCO (Paris), the Economic Commission for Europe (Geneva). It participates, in Geneva, in committees dealing with human settlements and transport. It has been represented since 1990 at the sessions of the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Nairobi). It was represented at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, in Rio de Janeiro, in 1993.

It participates in the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development which is mainly concerned with following up on the Conference on Environment and Development. It leads, at the Council of Europe, in Strasbourg, the NGO sectorial groups on cities and their interrelations and participates in the rural sectorial group and the NGO Liaison Committee. It participated in the meetings of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights (1993).

International events organized by IFHP

Congresses

(a) 1990, Dublin: Development Policies for Rural Areas, Small towns and Urban Regions;

(b) 1991, Berlin: Urban Regions in a New Social, Economic and Political Context;

(c) 1992, Jerusalem: National, Regional and Urban Restructuring in the Wake of Rapid Changes;

(d) 1993, Helsinki: Cities for Tomorrow: Directions for Change.

International conferences, seminars

(a) Amsterdam (Netherlands), Quality of Urban Living: The Challenge for Non-Profit Housing, 1990;

(b) Tampere (Finland), New Uses of Old Industrial Buildings and Complexes, 1990;

(c) Stockholm/Helsinki (Sweden/Finland), Underground Planning and Mapping, 1990;

(d) Brussels, Europe 2000, Workshop jointly organized by the European Council of Town Planners and IFHP, 1991;

(e) Amsterdam/Almere (Netherlands), Living on the Waterfront, 1992;

(f) Maastricht (Netherlands), Improving the Environment: New Tasks for Urban and Regional Planning, 1993.

East/West seminars

Several IFHP seminars was organized to establish close cooperation between the countries of Eastern and Western Europe:

(a) Siofok (Hungary), on housing, 1990;

(b) Zaborow (Poland), on urban land policy, 1991;

(c) Prague (Czech Republic), on urban transportation planning, 1991;

(d) Riga (Lithuania), on legislation for urban and regional planning, 1992.

IFHP research, information and development centres organized workshops on urban and building climatology, in cooperation with the university of Tel Aviv (Israel) and on urban development for historic towns, in cooperation with Vuva Brno (Czech Republic).

Events organized with the cooperation of IFHP

(a) International Congress of the Polish Town Planners Society: Challenges and Choices in Physical Planning and Development (Warsaw);

(b) Hydropolis: the Role of Water in Urban Planning, an international workshop convened by the National Committees of the Netherlands and of Germany for the International Hydrological Programme of UNESCO and the Hydrology Programme of WMO.

Publications

IFHP published papers on its East/West seminars and the magazine Prospect.

4. INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HIGHER STUDIES IN CRIMINAL SCIENCES

(Instituto Superiore Internazionale di Scienze Criminali)

(Institut Superieur International des Sciences Criminelles)

(Category II)

Nature and structure

The Institute has a cooperation agreement with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and is one of its affiliated Institutes. It also enjoys consultative status with the Council of Europe.

The Institute was founded in Siracusa in September 1972 by the International Association of Penal Law (which is a United Nations NGO in consultative status, category II), the Sicilian region, the city, province and Chamber of Commerce of Siracusa, and the city of Noto. It is recognized as a public not-for-profit, scientific and educational foundation by a decree of the President of Italy.

The Governing Body of the Institute is an independent 25-member Board of Directors, 16 of whom are internationally renowned scholars elected by the Conseil de direction of the International Association of Penal Law.

The above-mentioned local government entities are the main funding sources of the Institute. Other grants from major international sources fund some of the Institute's activities.

Purposes

The Institute is a scientific institution devoted to higher education, training, studies and research in all the areas of criminal sciences, including human rights. It also pursues a leadership role in developing United Nations norms and standards in the field of international and comparative criminal justice and human rights.

International conferences and seminars held at the Institute bring together jurists from all legal systems and all parts of the world in a politically neutral environment, rich of learning and open to the free exchange of ideas.

In addition to scientific work of the highest academic standard, the Institute also provides an atmosphere that promotes better understanding among peoples of the world and peace among nations.

Programmes, activities and publications

From 1990 to 1994, the Institute conducted 49 programmes, with the participation of 3,391 jurists from 87 countries.

As of 1994, 84 books of Institute proceedings had been published. Some of the proceedings of the Institute's activities are contained in the Revue internationale de droit pénal and Nouvelles études pénales. Others are published in-house by the Institute in the series Quaderni. The Institute also has publishing agreements with two major Italian publishing companies, Cedam and Jovene, for the publications in Italian. In addition, the Superior Council of Judges (Consiglio Superiore della Magistratura) has published five books of conference proceedings which it cosponsored with the Institute. Major book publishers in the United States, France, Italy, Lebanon and the Netherlands have also published some of the Institute's proceedings. These publications have been published in Arabic, English, French, Italian and Spanish, and they received world-wide distribution.

Activities

The activities of the Institute include international seminars, conferences and meetings of experts, interregional programmes, and national and local conferences and seminars.

International conferences and seminars

International seminars are essentially educational and are conducted as a form of continuing legal education and sometimes as technical assistance for some countries. They are attended by academics, judges, government officials, lawyers and young law graduates.

International conferences are related to the work of the United Nations and of the Council of Europe. They are also on subjects of contemporary interest to the international scholarly community. Such meetings gather the world's leading authorities in the field of criminal sciences.

Meetings of experts are organized at the request or in cooperation with the United Nations and the Council of Europe to prepare draft international instruments and to prepare for specific meetings, such as United Nations Congresses on Crime Prevention and the Treatment of Offenders. Many of these meetings have produced significant international instruments.

Interregional programmes

In 1985 the Institute started the far-reaching Human Rights Programme for the Arab World with a series of conferences and seminars. In total, 14 programmes were held with the participation of over 1,300 jurists from 17 Arab States and Palestine. In December 1985, the first conference, Criminal Justice Reform and Human Rights Education, was held. Sixty-seven jurists from 12 Arab countries and Palestine attended it. As a result, a committee of experts convened in December 1986 to prepare a draft Arab charter on people's and human rights. Sixty-six distinguished Arab personalities from 12 Arab countries and Palestine attended the meeting. The draft Arab charter was submitted to the League of Arab States and to all Heads of State in the Arab world. It also received the support of the Arab Lawyers Union, which represents over 100,000 lawyers in Arab countries.

A series of 14 seminars have been held on teaching human rights in Arab law schools, judicial training centres, police academies and the military justice programmes. Four volumes of proceedings were published and distributed to educators and libraries in the Arab world. By the end of 1991, eight law schools offered human rights courses annually, and several judicial training institutes and police academies include human rights education as part of their programmes. Additionally, in 1990-1992, the Institute introduced a series of five-week programmes for senior graduate students from the Arab region, with the purpose of familiarizing a new generation of jurists with the problem of human rights protection in the Arab world. Nine books were published in Arabic, and several thousand copies were distributed throughout the Arab world.

Some of these programmes were held in cooperation with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, the Centre for Human Rights, and the Council of Europe.

In cooperation with the Centre for Human Rights and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, the Institute commenced a programme for African jurists on the protection of human rights in criminal proceedings. One seminar was held in 1991 for jurists from East Africa; another will be held in 1995 for African jurists from Portuguese-speaking countries.

National and local conferences and seminars

The Institute conducts conferences and seminars for Italian professors, judges, lawyers and researchers.

Scientific activities

The conferences, seminars, and meetings of experts conducted by the Institute have covered the entire range of criminal justice studies: international criminal law; criminal law and procedure; comparative criminal law and procedure; international and regional protection of human rights; criminology and comparative criminology; legal psychology; penology; and criminal justice policy.

United Nations relevant achievements

The Institute has undertaken a number of international initiatives, including the organizations of committees of experts of the United Nations and preparatory experts meeting for the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Congresses on Crime Prevention and the Treatment of Offenders. The same also took place with respect to the Council of Europe committees of experts who met in order to elaborate certain international instruments.

The most important result of these meetings was the preparation, by a committee of experts in 1977, of the draft convention on the prevention and suppression of torture. The draft text was formally submitted to the United Nations in 1978. The General Assembly adopted the Convention in 1984.

Many other international instruments have been elaborated at the Institute, on such subjects as the independence of the judiciary and the legal profession, protection of the rights of the mentally ill, crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of developments, the transfer of prisoners, the transfer of criminal proceedings, extradition, enforcement of sentences, states of emergency and derogations to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the suppression of unlawful human experimentation.

5. INTERNATIONAL RURAL HOUSING ASSOCIATION

(Category II)

The International Rural Housing Association is a non-profit, non-governmental, international association concerned with rural housing. Five new members joined the Association in 1990: two from Honduras, one from the United States, and two from Uruguay.

An agreement signed between the University of the Andes (Mérida, Venezuela), the National Council for the Investigation of Sciences and Technology, and the Health Ministry of Venezuela, was coordinated by the International Rural Housing Association, in order to promote the development of rural dwellings, according to bioclimatic zone (medium, mountainous, andean and coastal) and cultural region.

Cooperation with United Nations programmes

Upon recommendations of the United Nations, and to commemorating World Habitat Day, the prize "National Habitat Leopoldo Martinez Olavarria" was created by the National Housing Council (Consejo Nacional de la Vivienda), Venezuela, and was awarded to the President of the International Rural Housing Association, in 1992.

In 1993 on the occasion of World Habitat Day, the International Rural Housing Association was nominated for the prize, the Department of Malariology and Environmental Sanitation (a section of the Public Health Ministry of Venezuela) for its continuous activities in the tasks of rural housing and sanitation.

Between 1990 and 1993, the Association continued its housing programmes in the public and private sectors.

The Association receives and transmits technical information in the field of rural housing and environmental sanitation by means of bulletins and pamphlets and disseminates all relevant documentation received from the United Nations.

In the field of rural housing and sanitation, the Association collaborates with universities - public and private, national and international, at the post-graduate level. The Association participated in the organization of a post-graduate course in rural settlements being given at the University of the Andes in Mérida, Venezuela. The course is divided into two sections: Drawing and rural buildings, and Planning the rural environment.

In 1993 an agreement was signed between the Association and the Foundation Becas Gran Mariscal de Ayacucho, creating two scholarships for the Arturo Ortiz Prize. One is destined for a Venezuelan post-graduate, the other for a Latin American student in rural settlement at the University of the Andes.

6. INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON JEWISH SOCIAL AND WELFARE SERVICES

(Category II)

The member organizations of the International Council on Jewish Social Welfare Services (hereinafter called INTERCO) are actively involved with United Nations organizations and other voluntary agencies. They administer a budget of approximately $300 million in Europe, Latin, America, Asia and Africa, serving 500,000 individuals throughout the wor'd in the field of social assistance, vocational training, education, agricultural assistance, economic rehabilitation, health services, emigration, resettlement and related sectors, primarily for Jewish communities.

The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and Central British Fund for World Jewish Relief, members of INTERCO, continue with their work in the field of relief and development programmes. In implementing these programmes they work closely with United Nations agencies, the International Red Cross, the United States agency for International Development, the Christian Relief and Development Agency and other voluntary agencies.

The Yugoslav relief programme was initiated in 1992 and included medical aid, food provision and evacuations, primarily in Sarajevo. Cooperation was established with the International Red Cross, Mehemet, CARITAS and other voluntary organizations.

Programmes world-wide in the past four years have included relief and welfare, care and maintenance of transmigrants, health services, education, manpower development and services to the aged.

The International Development Programme was created in 1986 to respond to national disasters and the need for long-range development projects in underprivileged communities. With the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, it undertakes recovery and rehabilitation projects in cooperation with governmental and international agencies, foundations and non-sectarian sources, such as a rehabilitation centre for children in Armenia, the airlift of Armenian amputees to Israel for surgery and prostheses, a day care project in Kenya with UNICEF, a dental project in Morocco, in conjunction with the Ministry of Health and other agencies, and an eye treatment project in Zimbabwe, in conjunction with the Agricultural and Rural Authority.

The Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, a specialized migration agency, participates in all efforts to move migrants and refugees in a manner designed to make such action as smooth as possible, bearing in mind the humanitarian and psychological problems involved in the displacement of individuals or groups of people. Although a sectarian agency, the Aid Society does not limit its activities to the settlement of members of the Jewish faith; it is also active in programmes for the resettlement of Afghanis, Ethiopians and Cubans in the United States. It works closely with the offices of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Geneva, Rome, Vienna and Athens and with the International Organization for Migration and with the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The World Organization for Educational Resources and Technological Training, a member of INTERCO, has implemented over 200 projects in 54 developing countries in the field of technical assistance, including vocational and technical education, agricultural and rural infrastructure and transportation systems. It serves as a technical consultant to various bodies and specialized agencies of the United Nations, especially to the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank. It is a consultant to many Governments on technical assistance. In addition to its technical assistance programme, it operates technical high schools and colleges in 30 countries with student enrolment of over 200,000. Its educators work to prepare students to meet the challenges of the world-wide technical revolution. It has special programmes to assist children and adults with special educational needs.

INTERCO, as the coordinating body for a group of social service and humanitarian agencies, has goals parallel to those of many of the United Nations organizations. It regularly attends and participates in meetings of the UNHCR, WHO, the Human Rights Commission and other United Nations bodies.

At regular statutory meetings of INTERCO, twice yearly, the programmes of member organizations are reviewed. In this way INTERCO seeks to implement relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions having a bearing on the specific activities of INTERCO members.